

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred November 6, 1998 in Seattle, Washington. A gay man was severely beaten with rocks and broken bottles in his neighborhood by a gang of youths shouting "faggot." The victim sustained a broken nose and swollen jaw. When he reported the incident to police two days later, the officer refused to take the report.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

CELEBRATION OF CAPE VERDE INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to join Cape Verdeans in the July 5th celebration of Cape Verde Independence Day.

Every country is rich with its own history and unique story of how it achieved democracy, and Cape Verde is no exception. In 1462, Portuguese settlers arrived at Santiago and founded Ribeira Grande, now Cidade Velha, the first permanent European settlement city in the tropics. After almost three centuries as a colony, in 1951 Portugal changed Cape Verde's status to an overseas province. Then in December 1974, an agreement was signed which provided for a transitional government composed of Portuguese and Cape Verdeans. In 1975, Cape Verdeans elected a National Assembly, which received the instruments of independence from Portugal.

For the first fifteen years of independence, Cape Verde was ruled by one party. Then in 1990 opposition groups came together to form the Movement for Democracy. Working together they ended the one party state and the first multi-party elections were held in January 1991.

Cape Verde now enjoys a stable democratic government. It is an example to other States as to what can be accomplished. These democratic changes have meant better global integration as the government has pursued market-oriented economic policies and welcomed foreign investors. Tourism, light manufacturing and fisheries have flourished. Cape Verde has made the difficult transition from a colony to a successful independent and democratic State.

Today, there are close to 350,000 Cape Verdean-Americans living in the United States, almost equal to the population of Cape Verde itself. These Americans hold a special right since the Cape Verdean Constitution formally considers all Cape Verdeans at home and abroad as citizens and voters. Thus, July 5th is a day of independence for all Cape Verdean-Americans as well as those in Cape Verde.

As we approach the independence day of our own country and reflect on freedom and democracy, it is especially fitting that we remember and celebrate those special independence days of other peaceful democracies, such as Cape Verde. Join with me in wishing all those with direct and ancestral ties to Cape Verde a happy independence day.

HEALTH CARE FOR THE GUARD AND RESERVE

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today in support of S. 1119, a bill that would require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study of the health care coverage of the military's Selected Reserve.

Most South Dakotans know at least one of the 4,500 current members of the South Dakota Guard and Reserves—the so-called Selected Reserve—or the thousands of former Guardsmen and Reservists. Sometimes, the connection is even more direct. Before joining the Army, my oldest son was a member of the South Dakota Army Guard in Yankton. South Dakota's Guard and Reserve members have supported overseas operations, including those in Central America, the Middle East, Europe and Asia. Members of the South Dakota Air Guard are currently preparing for its mission later this year, where it will patrol the "No-Fly Zone" in Iraq.

South Dakota's Guard and Reserve units consistently rank in the highest percentile of readiness and quality of its recruits. But keeping and recruiting the best of the best in the South Dakota National Guard and Reserves is becoming more of a challenge as our military's operations tempo has remained high while the number of active duty military forces has decreased. This tempo places significant pressure on the members of the reserve component, and has exposed possible health care deficiencies.

Many deploying members and their families have experienced tremendous turbulence moving back-and-forth between their civilian health insurance plans and TRICARE Prime, the military's health care system. Some junior reservists have no health insurance at all. Some figures, for example, have shown that upward of 200,000 Selected Reservists nationwide do not possess adequate insurance. The exact nature of these disturbances and the broader shortfalls of this system are unclear because examinations have not completed.

I am pleased to join with my colleagues in introducing this legislation, which will take a step towards understanding this problem and giving Congress direction on how to solve it. I know how poor health care and broken promises can reduce morale within our military and their families. A poor "quality of life" among our reserve

component and active duty personnel has a direct impact on recruitment and retention of the best and brightest in our Armed Services. I will continue to do all I can to ensure our men and women in the military, veterans, and military retirees have the health care they deserve.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Thursday, June 28, 2001, the Federal debt stood at \$5,663,970,068,775.88. Five trillion, six hundred sixty-three billion, nine hundred seventy million, sixty-eight thousand, seven hundred seventy-five dollars and eighty-eight cents.

One year ago, June 28, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,649,147,000,000. Five trillion, six hundred forty-nine billion, one hundred forty-seven million.

Five years ago, June 28, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,118,683,000,000. Five trillion, one hundred eighteen billion, six hundred eighty-three million.

Ten years ago, June 28, 1991, the Federal debt stood at \$3,537,988,000,000. Three trillion, five hundred thirty-seven billion, nine hundred eighty-eight million.

Twenty-five years ago, June 28, 1976, the Federal debt stood at \$610,417,000,000. Six hundred ten billion, four hundred seventeen million, which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion, \$5,053,553,068,775.88. Five trillion, fifty-three billion, five hundred fifty-three million, sixty-eight thousand, seven hundred seventy-five dollars and eighty-eight cents during the past 25 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO ABE SILVERSTEIN

• Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a man who employed his knowledge and vision to take America into Space. I am speaking of Cleveland resident, Abe Silverstein, who just passed away this month at 92 years of age, leaving a legacy of invention and innovation in the field of Space Flight.

Abe Silverstein played a part in a number of "space firsts," and received many prestigious honors for his work. In the company of Orville Wright, William Boeing, and Charles Lindbergh, Abe won the Guggenheim Award for the advancement of flight.

Abe Silverstein designed, tested, and operated the world's first supersonic wind tunnel. It was the largest, fastest, and most powerful in the world. The research that was conducted with the tunnel allowed Abe to produce faster combat planes in World War II. This tunnel now resides in the NASA Glenn Space Research Facility in Cleveland, which Abe directed from 1961-1969.